(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ninth Plan is under formulation. State Finance Commissions have been set up to make recommendations for transfer of resources from the respective state to Panchayati Raj Institutions so as to facilitate effective decentralisation of the planning process during the Ninth Plan.

[Translation]

Landless And Homeless Farmers Labourers

839. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are landless and homeless farmers/labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the programmes in force for improving their plight; and

(d) whether the Government have reviewed these programmes so as to evaluate the help extended in improving the plight of the farmers/labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Number of agricultural labourers and cultivators as per 1991 census as also the rural housing shortage are given in statement.

(c) and (d). The programmes in force of improving the plight of rural poor include, among other things, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

These programmes are regularly monitored and reviewed at various levels. Further, the programmes are also concurrently evaluated to take remedial measures on the basis of findings from such evaluations.

STATEMENT

Number of Agricultural Labourers, cultivators and shortage of housing units as per 1991 census.

S.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census)	No. of Cultivators (1991 Census)	Units of Housing shortage (1991 Census
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	71,597,744**	110,702,346	13,721,538
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159	7,891,167	1,118,355
2.	Assam	844,964	3,559,117	2,243,965
3.	Bihar	9,512,892	11,164,519	4,095,740
4.	Gujarat	3,230,547	4,703,628	264,805
5.	Haryana	896,782	1,829,530	29,510
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58,668	1,125,311	16,111
7.	J & K	-	-	-
8.	Karanataka	4,999,959	5,915,633	426,915
9.	Kerala	2,120,152	1,015,093	346,780
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029	12,904,121	289,770
11.	Maharashtra	8,313,223	10,172,108	659,900
12.	Manipur	47,350	437,499	89,198
13.	Meghalaya	89,492	395,801	147,918
14.	Nagaland	7,233	371,597	88,881
15.	Orissa	2,996,580	4,598,500	684,655
16.	Punjab	1,152,828	1,917,210	44,370
17.	Rajasthan	1,391,670	8,181,512	110,965
18.	Sikkim	12,851	95,078	12,446
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,896,295	5,664,090	318,095

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	187,538	305,523	192,133
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258	22,031,181	1,251,095
22.	West Bengal	5,055,478	5,844,993	1,084,675
23.	A & N Islands	1,989	11,525	17,948
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,054	235,987	112,170
25.	Chandigarh	1,642	2,302	454
26.	D & N Haveli	6,233	36,278	7,857
27.	Delhi	25,195	33,296	9,125
28.	Goa	35,284	56,528	9,910
29.	Daman & Diu	1,199	3,266	4,483
30.	Lakshadweep	-	-	165
31.	Mizoram	9,527	178,101	36,897
32.	Pondicherry	77,203	17,959	6,247

Excluding J & K

According to the National Sample Survey 1987-88, the figure is 8.5 million.

[English]

Central Schemes

840. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of delayed central schemes are increasing;

(b) if so, the details with reasons thereof schemes-wise; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to run all the schemes as per schedule and the success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The total number of central sector projects under implementation and the number of projects delayed during the last four years is given below :

	As on			
	1.4.93	1.4.94	1.4.95	1.4.96
(i) Total No. of projects	352	371	370	401
(ii) Delayed projects w.r.t. latest approved schedule	188	200	214	199
(iii) % to total	53.41	53.91	57.84	49.63

(b) and (c). Projects faced various types of problems resulting in time and cost overruns. List of various factors leading to time and cost overrun is enclosed (Statement-I). Measures being taken by the government vary from project to project and time to time. Measures generally taken to improve the pace of implementation are enclosed (Statement-II). Project-wise details are given in the Project Implementation Status Report (January-March, 1996) which is available in the Parliament library. As a result of various measures being taken by the government to check time and cost overrun, the projects sanctioned in the recent past are expected to face less problems in implementation.

STATEMENT-I

The various causes for delay in the completion of projects, identified by the DPI, as a result of monitoring and analysis of the reports received from project authorities, can be summed up as follows

I. Delay in land acquisition.

II. Delay in obtaining clearance from forest/ environment angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure.

III. Inadequate project preparation.

IV. Delay in tie up of adequate funds and sources of funds Budgetary internal resources, extra budetary and external aid.

V. Delay in finalisation of detailed engineering, release of drawings and delay in availability of fronts.

VI. Frequent scope changes.

VII. Delay in tendering and ordering.

VIII. Lack of deleneration of responsibility with the conmsultant and the project organisation.